

Cape County Herald

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CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI

Often the joy ride ends in a cemetery.

Winter is staying as long as an unwelcome guest.

Late in March the largest battleship will be in commission. There is no sailing how soon it will be obsolete.

Simultaneously with the opening of the postal banks a lot of old yarn socks opened.

That American who photographed cows inside England's fortifications made somewhat of a bull.

Seventeen-year locusts are due this year, but nobody will care if they fail to hear the alarm clock go off.

The aeroplane does not break down often, but it breaks down in more inconvenient localities.

Some people are eternally funny. An Indiana man wants a divorce from his wife because she bathes the dog in the dishpan.

Asks it is reported that the hoop skirt is coming back. Not if the wearers have to pass the Flatiron building in New York.

Aviation seems to be like some other methods of producing exhilarating effects; there is difficulty in recognizing the right time to quit.

Up to date the submarines of the world's navies have been chiefly remarkable for the many discouraging accidents which befall them.

It does not astonish us to learn that our sun is a "variable star." Even on this planet it has the reputation of being a highly capricious luminary.

Aviators should let altitude tests go untaught. Endurance and passenger tests are the ones needed at this stage of the art.

The Chicago authorities have voted to limit all buildings begun after September 1 to a height of 200 feet, and if they mean Chicago feet that is surely high enough.

By way of giving the children of the city a chance to see all strange animals that inhabit the earth, the authorities of New York Central park have bought a cow.

Medicine Hat wants its name changed. If Kalamazoo and Oshkosh can be happy and prosperous, there seems to be no reason why Medicine Hat should not be comfortable.

Basket ball may be a perfectly lovely game, but when it becomes necessary to call upon the police to pry players apart it would seem that a revised rule of some sort might well be inserted.

There is in California a fountain of oil that gushes up to a height of 155 feet. Advocates of the conservation of our natural resources might do well to insist that a lid should be put on this fountain.

An Austrian girl, who has just been naturalized in New York, says she became a citizen of this nation because she loves the United States and the American people. That is the kind of citizen we want.

Moliant and Hoxsey laughed at danger "as long as the machine was all right." When man becomes perfect, possibly he will invent a machine that is perfect. Until then it is safer to leave flying to the birds.

A man in a Philadelphia restaurant discovered 15 pearls in one oyster stew. It is evident that the restaurant-pearl fisheries expect to yield a good harvest this season, if this is to be taken for a sample beginning.

One out of every four graduates of Harvard earns all or a part of the money needed to pay his expenses. We can't see why Harvard shouldn't get as much glory out of this fact as she does out of her athletic exploits.

The department of agriculture has been keeping tabs on the number of deer shot in this country during the year and has counted up to 57,500, still there are people who love deer that have not been converted into venison.

A New York doctor says that if women continue to wear the quantities of false puffs, rolls and switches now in fashion the next generation may have little or no hair to start with. With rare exceptions the present generation had mighty little hair to start with.

The chief forester says that 34 per cent. of the forest fires in 1909 were due to the carelessness of railroad and persons using the forests. This is about as bad as the percentage of house fires caused by carelessness.

The government has again changed the name of the life-saving station at the west end of Nantucket island, which used to be "Great Neck," from "Madaket" to "Maddaket," but we shall not learn to spell the new name until we have some assurance that it isn't going to be changed again.

SQUAB RAISING PROFITABLE BY DILIGENT ATTENTION

Properly Selected Birds, Sanitary Buildings and Care in Killing is Secret of Success—First Class Stock Is Needed.

(By F. A. BOTTREL)

The majority of failures in this business are due to the fact that most breeders do not start off with properly-mated stock. They have either bought cheap stock, or else having paid enough for good birds, they have been swindled by dealers.

If you cannot start with first-class stock, do not start at all. A pair of common barnyard pigeons, raising squabs that will weigh from six to eight ounces each, will eat and feed to their young as much feed as a pair of good homers which will raise squabs weighing from nine to fourteen ounces each.

If possible, make it a point to see your birds before you buy them. If you cannot afford the time or money for this, insist on getting a guarantee from them that the birds are as represented, or that your money will be refunded.

The sanitary condition of the lofts has much to do with the success. We do not advocate running through the plant all the time looking for filth. The manure from a pigeon pen is worth about sixty cents a bushel as fertilizer. In cleaning, two rounds are made of all the pens. In the first the manure is all gathered, care being taken to keep it as free from feathers as possible. It should then be bagged up and sent away. On the second round the nests are all cleaned and the floor thoroughly swept.

Where the squabs are very young, or there are eggs, the nest must not be disturbed. If a nest has squabs in it old enough to get along by themselves, the nest is cleaned out and the squabs replaced.

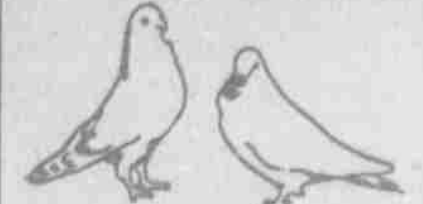
After a thorough sweeping, spray the inside of the pens, covering every crack and crevice with a solution of one part carbolic acid and two parts water.

There should be regular days for killing. Before feeding in the morning, every squab of the size fit to kill should be gathered up and taken to the killing room. If any of the birds have a little feed left in their crops, make an incision with a sharp knife and wash the crop clean.

As a rule, squabs are ready to dress at four weeks old; but some parents

the sides and bottom with a clean, white paper. In the bottom place a layer of two inches of ice, then a layer of squabs, then another layer of one inch of ice, alternating until within six inches of the top, and the remaining spaces should be filled with ice.

The express companies allow 20 per cent. off the total weight for ice from



Pair of Homers.

the first of March until the first of November.

Place clean, white paper over the top and cover with burlap, nailing it firmly to the barrel. Place a tag on the burlap top and another on the side and ship in the evening whenever possible.

INDUSTRY OF FRUIT DRYING

Picking and Preparing Immense Crops in California Gives Employment to Many Thousands of People.

(By C. W. NULL)

The packing and preparing for the market of the vast quantities of dried fruit shipped from California and other fruit raising states is interesting to all those who live in localities where little or no fruit is raised for the market, and where none is dried.

Picking and marketing the immense fruit crops in California give employment to many thousands of people throughout the summer months. The picking is done by men, but the packing is done almost entirely by women and girls. Cherry packers become very expert, the swiftest workers earning as high as \$2.50 per day. Ordinary packers make from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day.

The apricot crop gives employment to more people than the cherry crop, partly because there is a larger acreage of apricots than of cherries and partly because the bulk of the crop is dried.

The "cots," as they are called, are cut smoothly in half, the pits taken out and the halves laid, cup side up, on trays for drying. Before being put out in the sun to dry the fruit is subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur for about thirty minutes. This bleaches the fruit, kills all germs that may have found lodgment on the ripe fruit and hastens the drying.

A great many fruit growers have very extensive drying plants, but the process of drying is about the same in large and small plants. After the trays of apricots are filled, each tray is sprinkled with salt water. This fills the cups with juice and the salt helps the sulphur to take effect. The trays are piled on to cars which run on tracks through the packing sheds, and are taken by the Japanese workmen to the sulphur house. This has closet compartments just large enough for the car to fit in. The sulphur is lighted in the pits in the ground and the door of the closet closed. Frequently, many sulphur closets are kept constantly in operation.

After the sulphuring process the cars are wheeled out into the drying fields and the trays are laid flat on the ground. Several days are required to dry the fruit, according to the weather.

Peaches are dried through much the same process as apricots. Prunes are not sulphured as are peaches and apricots, but before being placed on the trays to dry they are given a bath in hot lye water.

Before being sent to the retailers the greater part of dried fruits are sorted, washed and pressed into boxes at the packing houses. This gives the fruit a finer appearance, but people who live in the fruit regions prefer it just as it comes from the dryer.



Squab Ready for Market.

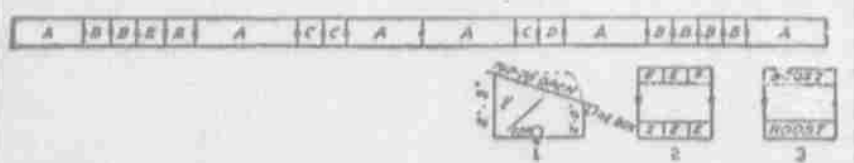
do not care for their birds as well as others, and it will therefore take their squabs a few days longer to mature. If the breast is well filled out and the feathers under the wings have started to break open and split at the points, the squab is ready for market. The wings of each squab should be locked behind it by crossing them twice, and the bird hung by the feet head downward between two nails driven closely together. A sharp pointed knife inserted in the mouth up to the base of the skull severs the jugular vein and the squab quickly bleeds to death. The bird must be thoroughly bled before picking, or else the blood will congeal in spots under the skin where the hand of the picker touches it, and the bird will become "blistered," as the breeders term it, and its value greatly reduced.

Wing and tail feathers should be pulled first, then the neck, back and breast, care being taken not to tear the skin anywhere, as torn squabs spoil the appearance of the shipment.

After picking, the bird should be allowed to cool in ordinary cool water, for half an hour or more. It must then be thoroughly washed, the crop cleaned out, and placed in a tub of ice water until frozen, then they are ready for packing.

Pack in a clean box or barrel. Line

COMBINATION HOUSE FOR HENS



In response to a query as to how a "combination poultry house should be arranged, Mr. T. R. Thomas in the Rural New Yorker makes the following reply:

In the diagram, A shows run 4 by 16; B roosting houses, 4 by 4; C laying houses, 4 by 4; D dry mash house, 4 by 4. Cut holes to admit fowls at X in each house. Each vertical line on the plan is the end of each run or house and each house or run can be moved as if the plan was a line of store boxes; they are not fastened in

any way. The reason the houses are 4 by 4 is that they can be moved by one man or boy, or even a woman, and being built of one-inch boards would be too heavy if made larger. Also the beginner can start with 16 hens, one run, one roosting house and one laying house, and increase as he wishes. The outside shape and size of all houses are the same. E shows nests, F dry mash. Make hole, X, in diagram large enough to admit light, but not large enough to admit rain on the mash.

Dinner and Theater



THE foundation of the gown at the left is green satin, covered with white mouseline de sole, which is finished at the bottom with a deep hem of the satin.

The long loose empire tunic is of black tulle, beaded with jet and bordered with bands of black satin; the corslet is of jet embroidery.

The corsage is of fine white lace, trimmed with bands of embroidery, set in with fagoting. The sleeves are

finished at the elbows with cuffs of the jet embroidery.

The foundation of the gown at the right is soft violet satin, finished by a deep flounce of satin of a lighter shade. It is trimmed with flower motifs of applique embroidery and veiled with violet mouseline de sole.

A little ball fringe finishes the skirt, the round neck and the sleeves; the girdle, with rosette, is of the lighter satin like the flounce.

NEW IDEAS IN DECORATIONS

Color Schemes for Bedrooms That Will Be Change From Designs So Long in Use.

The modern girl is rather tired of the pale rose and blue bedrooms of the past, and welcomes any new color scheme that is attractive. Here are a few suggestions that have become commonplace:

Walls of soft cream color with a stencil design in mauve shades. Hanging of ashes of roses linen, and furniture of wicker work stained a soft brownish purple. Band of cream colored linen with the stenciled designs may be applied on the hangings of the room, such as the curtains and cushion covers, and the rugs on the floor should be soft Oriental colors.

Another attractive room could be arranged in the pale shades of the elements. The walls are colored in the tints of this bloom in its lilac hues, and the woodwork should be in the same shade of elements, with a gray tinge in its depths. Soft lilac curtains, bedspread and covers should be in the same shade stenciled in pearl gray, while the furniture might be of either gray enamel or brown wood. Or crotonnes in the elements or wistaria designs could be used.

An all-gray room is charming, but a little cold unless it has here and there cushions touched with color. The walls of such a room are tinted or papered in a warm gray, with a cream ceiling which should be brought down to the picture molding. Gray enameled furniture is used, and the cushions, covers and curtains are gray, stenciled in soft shades of lilac and green, with soft brown. The rugs that cover a gray stained floor are of gray-green hues, and the pictures on the walls should be framed in gray-stained wood and white enamel.

Proper Way to Fasten a Kimono.

The kimono is one of the things that has "come back." The Duchess of Sutherland is teaching her English and American friends how to wear the Japanese garment. The robe, she says, should be fastened from left to right. Only when used as a shroud for the dead is it fastened from right to left. The kimono is a favorite gift for Oriental to bestow on each other, and the wealthy women in Tokio announce the new year with a cluster of flowers and a box of exquisite workmanship in which nestles a kimono. They give the same present year after year, much as the western women give handkerchiefs, gloves or hosiery.

Silk Jackets.

For those girls and women who go in "seriously" for sports in the winter time some of the houses are showing very practical skating and tobogganing toggery. This includes always heavy knickerbockers of waterproofed tweed, of whipcord or of covert cloth to be worn under the short skirt. The knitted caps that may be converted into regular hoods coming down over the neck are in favor. For those who do not wish to increase the apparent size of their figures with bulky knitted or crocheted jackets or vests of wool, there are warm but trim jackets knitted from silk thread.

LATEST FAD IN NEGLIGES

Vassar Robe is Cut Along Old Lines, and Yet is Something of a Novelty.

Neatest and newest in long negligees for girls is the Vassar robe of dark blue cashmere or flannelette, which is made with a deep yoke and three-quarter straight sleeves cut in one, the seven-gored skirt being so sharply slanted that it fits without fullness into the yoke. Also made with cut in one piece sleeves is a square-necked, center-seamed back negligee. This model, which is prettiest when developed in some soft worsted or silk fabric and bordered with fancy ribbon, has narrow underarm forms in addition to four full length gores. A diagonal front, closing at the waist line, shows a pointed glimpse of muslin embroidery matching the under-sleeves, supplementing the cloth elbow sleeves, which are slashed half way to the shoulders.

An attractive modification of the kimono has three shoulder plaits in front and a bias back attached to a bolero-shaped deep yoke. The bell sleeves, the loose fronts and the girdle are bordered with narrow ribbon. This model is dainty in albatross of pale tint, bordered with white satin ribbon or of white chudra with colored ribbon. On Americanized lines is a pretty kimono which is closely plaited across the shoulders at front and back and is charming when developed in white crepe de chine or pongee lined with tinted cashmere and having facings, cuffs and sash of soft silk matching the shade of the lining.

Pongee is a favorite material for Pullman robes of regulation Japanese shape, supplemented by a hood which will completely conceal disheveled locks, and a capacious pocket for toilet articles. In this connection it may be said that a Pullman robe should be of some light shade, as in case of accident the wearer is more likely to be noticed and consequently promptly rescued.

HAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.



A charming little hat for a girl, in white felt, lined with black velvet, trimmed with ermine.

CANADA GETS \$1,500 TROPHY.

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AWARDS TROPHY FOR PECK OF OATS GROWN IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Again Canada is to the fore, and has secured at the National Corn Exposition just closed at Columbus, Ohio, the magnificent Colorado silver trophy valued at \$1,500, for the best peck of oats. These oats were grown by Messrs. Hill & Son, of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, and, as may readily be understood, were of splendid quality to have been so successful in a contest open to the world, and in which competition was keen. At the same Exposition there were exhibits of wheat and barley, and in all these competitions, the grain shown by Canada secured a wonderful amount of attention, and also a number of awards. During recent exhibitions at which grain from Western Canada was given permission for entry, it always took first place. At the Spokane Interstate Fair, last fall, where the entries were very large, and the competition keen, the Province of Alberta carried off the silver cup, given by Governor Hay, for the best state or province display, and a score of prizes was awarded Canadian exhibitors for different exhibits of wheat, oats and barley threshed and in the sheaf. Vegetables also received high awards. A pleasing feature of these exhibits was they were mostly made by farmers who had at one time been American Citizens and were now farming in Canada. The Department of the Interior is just in receipt of a magnificent diploma given by the Tri-State Board of Examiners at the Fair held in Cincinnati last fall for agricultural display by Canada.

The Surveyor-General of Canada has just completed a map showing that a large area of land was surveyed last year in the northern portion of Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to be ready for the rush of homesteaders to that district during the coming spring and summer. It is understood surveys covering several hundreds of thousands of acres will be made in addition to these during the coming summer.

A return just issued by the Dominion Lands Branch shows that 48,257 homestead entries were made last year as compared with 37,001 in 1909; of this 48,257, 14,704 were made by Americans. North Dakota coming first on the list with 4,810, Minnesota gives 2,528, South Dakota 1,133, Wisconsin 745, Washington 730, Michigan 706, Iowa 645, while other states show less, but with the exception of Delaware, District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, every state and territory contributed.

The prospects for an abundant crop in all parts of Western Canada for 1911 are said to be excellent. In the districts that required it there was an ample rainfall last autumn, and the snowfall during the present winter is greater than in many previous years. Both are essential factors to the farmers, who look upon the moisture that these will produce as being highly beneficial.

A large immigration from the United States is expected, and the demand for literature and information from the various Government Agencies located at different points in the States is the greatest it has ever been.

Since the above was written word has been received that in addition to honors won at Columbus, Ohio, Canada won first and second on wheat and first and second on oats, as well as diplomas.

Norman Cherry of Davis, Saskatchewan, who was in the reserve for first on wheat, secured the award, with G. H. Hutton of Lacombe, Alberta, second. J. C. Hill & Sons got first on oats besides the silver trophy. G. H. Hutton took second in oats.

Runs on the Bank of England.

Even the Bank of England has not been entirely free from runs nor from the necessity of saving itself by strategy. In 1746, for instance, it was forced to employ agents to present notes, which were paid as slowly as possible in alpenstocks, the cash being immediately brought in by another door and paid in again, while anxious holders of notes vainly tried to secure attention. In 1825, too, only the accidental discovery of 700,000 £1 notes saved the bank from stopping payment.—London Chronicle.

As a Reminder.

His Wife—John, do you remember what took place just three years ago today?

Her Husband—What? Is this our wedding anniversary?

His Wife—No. Three years ago today you bought me a new hat.—Harper Bazar.

The very best advice: take Gargil Tea whenever a laxative is needed.

Many men enjoy a dry smoke. Why not a dry drink?

Roots Barks Herbs

That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

40,000 testimonials received by actual count in two years. Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsaparels.